

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

R. C. Chambers, President.
H. J. Grant, Vice-President.
Richard W. Young, Manager.

OFFICE: THE HERALD block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily, per month \$5.00
Daily, per year \$50.00
Semi-weekly, per year \$25.00
Sunday, per year \$10.00

COMPLAINTS: Publishers who fail to receive a single copy of THE HERALD should immediately notify the publisher. If the publisher is unable to purchase THE HERALD at any news stand or on any railroad train in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming or Colorado, will deliver a copy to the publisher.

NEW YORK OFFICE: E. Katz, 125 East 42nd Street, New York City.

GOVERNMENT: Utah Loan and Trust company building, E. A. McDaniels, Manager.

Address all remittances to HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

Subscribers removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give forms, as well as present address.

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UTAH'S FIRST BORN

HERALD WILL PRESENT TWO GOLD-LINED SILVER CUPS

To the Boy and Girl First Born After the Signing of the Proclamation Admitting Utah to Statehood.

In order to determine and properly recognize the important historical fact as to who were the first son and daughter of Utah born under statehood, The Herald will present with its best wishes for the long life and prosperity of the recipients, a sterling silver cup, gold lined in the just and equitable value of its parts of silver to a set of gold, to each, the first boy and the first girl born within the boundaries of Utah, after 5 o'clock of the morning of that auspicious day, January 4, 1896, that being the hour and minute by local standard time that the proclamation of admission was signed.

Each cup will be appropriately engraved and will be worth \$30.

The award will not be made until all the counties shall be heard from. Let each applicant state the name of the parents, place of birth, full name of child and the minute of birth with the names of witnesses.

The child must be living at the time that the fact of precedence is determined.

Realizing that questions difficult of adjustment may arise, The Herald reserves the right to appoint a committee to examine into the proofs and determine the order of precedence.

Carry the news to those of your neighbors who do not read The Herald, if any such there be.

The seat of war—the senatorial seat.

Marry come up! This is leap year, girls.

England tried to hog the Transvaal but the Boers put her to rout.

Governor Morton has been tried and found wanting the presidency.

Jameson's free booters' expedition looted them nothing save a booting.

The pugilists must have sworn off; they have done so talking this year.

Alfred Austin will now write an ode. Mr. Carlisle is no "blotch" at writing odes.

There may yet be a fine chance for the mayor and city council to try arbitration.

Miss Kate Field is in Hawaii. She has not expressed her views on annexation in any form.

For the President to break with the bond syndicate will break Morgan, Belmont or all's hearts.

Max O'Rell describes John Bull as "a mixture of lion, mule and octopus." The description is perfect.

The candidate who is in the hands of his friends is in danger of adding into the soup any moment.

Boundary disputes are becoming so numerous that it is time boundaries were being set to their number.

No interviews with Dunraven having been sent across the water lately, he must have buried his thoughts in the deep.

That Morgan should raid the treasury is not at all surprising when one remembers the Morgan raids of the rebellion.

When Mrs. Wille K. VanZandt marries Oliver Belmont, what relation will the latter be to the Duke of Marlborough?

The wearing of sky-scraping hats in the theatre gives anything but heavenly thoughts to those who sit behind them.

The first State Legislature was sworn in yesterday. Before it finishes its work it will be sworn at a good deal, no doubt.

Dr. Jameson, whose recent invasion of the Transvaal and capture by the Boers has stirred the world, looks like a typical western cowboy.

When the senators are elected and you meet a defeated candidate with a pensive, far-away look upon his face, do not attribute it to disappointment but remember it is the season of Lent, and that such a look well becomes it.

STATEHOOD.

The career of statehood has begun. The officers are no longer officers-elect, but officers in fact. Utah is a state. We have at last within our borders a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. We are living under our own constitution, framed by representatives chosen by the people, and subsequently ratified by the two votes of the people themselves. Our government is being administered to-day in all its departments by officers chosen by the people. The legislature is in session which will adopt some laws and make others under which we shall live. That which the people of Utah have hoped for, prayed for, worked for, is an accomplished fact—Thank God!

The inaugural ceremonies which introduced the state officers-elect into their respective positions were worthy of the occasion, of the people and of the commonwealth. The procession was magnificent and bespoke the enthusiastic patriotism of those organizations and citizens who took part in it, while at the same time it reflected credit upon those who organized it.

The ceremonies at the tabernacle were simple but impressive. The speech of Governor Wells, while surprisingly long, and much of it, since its historical features are so well known, could have been omitted to the advantage of the speech, is, on the whole, a valuable document. The part of it that dealt with present conditions gives evidence of careful thought and wise conservatism. The fact that there is to be no union of church and state, nor the domination of the state by any church, nor any church interference with state functions was made prominent. As was also the fact of woman's entrance into the state on equal political footing with men.

The governor's reference to the future of the state, the possibilities that lay before it with statehood an accomplished fact, were patriotic and worthy of the occasion.

We wish Governor Wells a successful administration, and trust that his worthy ambition for the state's development may realize all that hope has dared to whisper to him.

THE WORK IN HAND.

"Well, Utah is a state at last," remarked a friend yesterday. "Yes," said another friend, to whom the remark was addressed, "and now it remains for every man to put his shoulder to the wheel and push to make Utah a great state." No man ever spoke truer. If that spirit can only be made universal among the inhabitants of the new state there is no doubt but what Utah can be made great. But it can't be made a great state unless that spirit does become universal. However pleasing or magnificent the parent of paradise and the paragon of the world, if the inhabitants of other states has in that past rendered alien to each other men in our community whose interests cried aloud for their closest union in fraternal ties. Distrust and contempt have been cultivated instead of mutual regard and confidence, without which no community progress is possible. This state of affairs, disastrous as it has been at home, has been infinitely more disastrous abroad, for it ruined the reputation of our community in those quarters where it ought to have stood high and cast a blight upon our progress. Capital always timid, refused to come into a land, however fruitful in resources, where its inhabitants were constantly embroiled in differences which were a menace to a settled order of affairs; and hence Utah, however marvelous her development may appear to have been, has fallen far short of those achievements and that development which of right should have been hers from her geographical location, the salubrity of her climate and the wealth and diversity of her resources.

But the old conditions have passed away. The demonstrations of yesterday, the mingling of all the citizens in demonstrations of joy, over the inauguration of state officers, without regard to religious sects or party affiliations, was direct evidence of that. As citizens of Utah and of the United States, the inhabitants are one people. Let them be thought of by the people of the East no longer as a peculiar people. That a large body of Utah's inhabitants differ from their fellow citizens of this state and of the United States, in the matter of religion is and will continue to be the case, for the Mormon religion unquestionably is here to stay; but the fact of religious differences among our citizens we have learned, and especially in the last few years—is not incompatible with mutual respect and confidence in other matters. Religious differences do not prevent Utah's people from standing within a wider circle than that which bounds religious sects—the circle which includes all as citizens of the commonwealth. If we cannot agree upon articles of religion we can be perfectly united in a worthy effort to make Utah, now that she is a state, a great one.

Let every body have confidence in Utah's future—in Utah's greatness, in the unity of Utah's people when it comes to promoting the general welfare of the new state. Let every man give his right hand to every other man, and his wrong hand to no man, and be determined to make Utah great. The friends of the East should tell people of Utah's undeveloped resources; of the advantages we possess as a field

for the investment of capital; of Utah's climate, tempered by an inland sea and rendered healthful by the purest atmosphere that man breathes; of Utah's mines that only need development to reach the financial peripheries of the nation; of the certainty of Utah's farming, gardening, and horticulture, rendered so because of irrigation. Let the man who has a friend visit him in Salt Lake city do more than take him to see the temple, and let him to see these, of course, for they are among the monuments of Utah, and let him tell him all he knows about them, and tell him the truth; but do more. Take him to the chamber of commerce, and make him acquainted with those who can tell him—if he can't—of Utah's development in trade, in commerce, in mining, in agriculture and stock raising. So that when the man discovers that Utah scenery, pure air, pure water, cloudless sky, matchless climate and health resorts there is material wealth for the mere development of it, he will say: "This suits me, I'll come and live with you."

Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel and make of Utah a great state.

THE PRESS AND THE STATE.

Unquestionably one of the chief necessities for the success of republican government is an enlightened and free press. So essential did Jefferson esteem it to the success of republican government that he said: "The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right. Where it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter."

A country without government but with an enlightened and free press, of course, has never been seen, and many will doubt the possibility of such a thing. But government without newspapers has been tried, and government with a press under the strict surveillance of government has been tried; and also government with an enlightened and free press; and it is not difficult to decide in favor of the last combination. An enlightened and free press at once becomes a powerful aid to good government, and preservative of the rights and the liberties of the people. Its outspoken boldness and incisive analysis of the actions of men and the motives which stand behind those actions are never dreaded by upright, virtuous officers of the state. A free press is a terror only to evil doers. It is a prize to them that do well. Thieves, robbers and rogues alone dread the light that honest men welcome with gladness.

And so with truth. Like its companion honor, truth dreads not an enlightened and free press. It asks no shield from criticism, nor can criticism be its ever so searching, harm the truth. Secure of its ultimate triumph, and conscious of its own power, it smiles at the threats of criticism as the soul secure in its existence smiles at the drawn dagger and defies its point. An enlightened and free press is to truth what it is to right and pure government, an aid at once its spear and shield, the means by which it shall be affirmed, maintained and spread abroad.

Happy Utah! Blessed state. Doubly assured of success in its career as a sovereign state by having a government framed by the people and a free and enlightened press to aid that government and guard the rights of the people through instructing their reason and helping them in the formation of their judgment. And again, happy state! Happy in having honorable men entrusted with the administration of government. Men who will not fear the lights, but will welcome it as just criticism, an enlightened and free press; men whose ways are just, whose ambition is to do right, whose love for the state they serve will guard alike its honor and its interests; and who will look upon the press not as something to suspect or fear but as a chief aid in securing at the last that which shall be best for the commonwealth.

The Herald will put forth its best efforts to the attainment of these objects. Though differing in politics from the gentlemen now entrusted with the administration of Utah's government, and thinking the general welfare may be better secured through the adoption of a different policy of administration than that which their political principles at times may incline them to follow. While we shall contend for the righteousness of Democratic principles, we tender them our aid upon that very large plane of common ground upon which all citizens may stand, to assist in making a success of the new government, and of Utah a prosperous and happy state. But while we shall do all that lies in our power to make of the new government a success, all that a newspaper may of right attempt to do, so far as THE HERALD is concerned, "HERE WILL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN, UNBOWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBOUGHT BY GAIN."

ENGLAND'S SEA OF TROUBLES.

England appears to be in a sea of troubles. It is but a short time since Mr. Cleveland launched his Venezuelan message, a message that startled England as she has rarely been startled. As the first excitement over that message was dying away there came another message to startle England still more. If that could be. This latter is from Emperor William to President Kruger of the Transvaal republic, and is in these words: "I express my sincere congratulations that with your people, and without appealing to the help of friendly powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace and a safeguard in defense of the country against attacks from the outside."

The congratulation of President Kruger was the condemnation of Dr. Jameson and his English followers. More than that, it was a direct slap at Lord Salisbury. It was a great breach of diplomatic usage, for which William is such a stolid, and it is almost impossible to say that England been guilty of the discourtesy towards Germany the Emperor would have

considered it a census bell for he is a high strung ruler and devout believer in the divine right of kings.

When Dr. Jameson invaded the Transvaal, the German ambassador at London to ascertain without delay what it meant. And so peremptory was his telegram that the expedition might have been thought to have invaded German territory. Why this great interest of the German ruler in the Boers? It can be nothing less than jealousy of England in Africa. For Germany has great ambitions to become a mother of colonies.

This siding of the Emperor with the Boers has stirred England to the very core, and Salisbury will almost be compelled to take notice of this congratulatory message to the president of the Transvaal republic. The sea girl life is in the midst of many troubles just now and no matter in which direction she turns she seems to see only enemies. If the present condition of things continues for any considerable length of time, she must fight or consent to be snubbed and ignored.

BIENNIAL LEGISLATURES.

There are many wise provisions in Utah's constitution, but among the wisest is that which says the Legislature shall meet every two years, and the sessions be limited to sixty days. Annual sessions give too great an opportunity for experiments in legislation without allowing time in which to test their worth. No matter how good and desirable a law may be if it is not given time in which to show what the effects of its workings will be, it will generally prove irksome to the people and its repeal be demanded. It is given a much better chance to show its efficiency when it cannot be repealed or amended to less than two years. Annual legislative sessions of long duration may become an annual menace to business stability; this danger is lessened one half when the legislature meets but once in two years. The sixty days allowed by the state constitution is ample in which to accomplish all the law making the people need.

It will necessitate application to work on the part of legislators as soon as the legislature meets and organizes, still giving them ample time in which to perform their duties. If there were less legislation both by Congress and state legislatures, it would be better for the country. The tendency is to legislate on every conceivable subject, while it doubts arise as to the validity of such legislation, the practice is to pass it and allow the courts to decide the question. This superabundance of legislation is clearly causes much of it to be hasty and ill considered, with more or less disastrous consequence to the people. If our Utah legislators will occupy their time while the legislature sits in framing and passing good laws, they have sufficient, while if they spend their time in lobbying and in making bad laws, they have too much.

SENSELESS FEARS.

In this strange world of ours there are good, honest people who believe that journeys undertaken on Friday can end in naught but disaster; that to bear a dog bay the moon portends the death of a relative or dear friend; that there are some who fear that polygamists are doomed to die, and that senseless fears are these. The trumpet shall sound and the dead be raised from their polygamy is restored in Utah. The people do not desire it, conditions would not permit of it. Like every growing, progressive commonwealth, Utah will have to meet and solve many and difficult problems, but polygamy is not one of these. Timors will be true to herself, and being true to herself it must follow that she cannot be false to the Union. Her past is past never more to return, and when the day to test her loyalty and patriotism shall come, it will be found that the faith that was reposed in her has been justified.

On the question of senseless fears by good people regarding the new state, the Washington Post has these very reasonable and sensible remarks: "Of all the senseless, unreasoning, trouble-borrowing that is afflicting kind souls in the eastern and middle parts of our country, today, none is more gratuitous than the fear that Utah will avail herself of the advantages of statehood to plunge into polygamy; that the new state, having raised the goal to which the territory has so long aspired, having been admitted to the Union through a sea of troubles, and possessing every requisite for a great career, will turn her back to the future and set her face toward the civilization of the Turks."

St. Louis is a wonderfully progressive town. On the first of the year it celebrated the passing of the mule from its entire street railway system. It is now but a few decades behind other cities of the same size throughout the country.

President Harper announces that it will take \$20,000,000 to complete the University of Chicago. At present it has about half this amount. It will take twenty years for the University to educate herself up to the university.

A few direct sentences from certain gentlemen would do more to settle the senatorial controversy than any number of denials or avowals on their behalf.

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Did You Ever Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Headache, Fatigue, Spills, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Bloating, Bitterness, or any other ailment, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Only fifty cents at Z. C. M. I. Drug department.

Bucklen's Aseptic Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or Hemorrhoids. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25c per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug department.

TALKING OF UTAH.

The Forty-Fifth State.

Utah is now a state, as declared by the proclamation of the president. The terms of the state officers will begin tomorrow, and it is announced that the government of the forty-fifth state of the Union. This will add two members to the United States senate, bringing the total membership of that body to ninety, and the addition of one member to the House of Representatives, bringing the total of the lower branch to 37. Utah joins the Union as a republican state, so that her senators will be Republican and will give that party a majority in the House. It is also announced that the total of the electoral college will be correspondingly increased and for the first time in the history of the United States, no state will be required to elect its next president. The new state officers will be sworn in on the 15th of January. The constitution under which Utah assumes the responsibilities of statehood. Except in capital cases, the highest court in the state is the supreme court, consisting of five of whom must concur to find an indictment, but no grand jury shall be drawn until the opening of the judicial year of the district public interest demands it. Except in capital cases, no property qualifications shall be required for any person to vote in the election of the legislature is not allowed to authorize the state to lead its credit or subscribe to the stock or bonds of any railway or other public utility, or to create a corporate enterprise. The legislature and a board of education are prohibited from procuring text books for the public schools. Every one is to be permitted to sue in the state courts, and any person maliciously interfering with another in obtaining employment shall be deemed guilty of a crime. The state cannot contract an indebtedness in excess of the moderate sum of \$200,000, unless it is to suppress an insurrection or defend the state in case of war—Omaha Bee.

The Admission of Utah.

In accordance with the president's proclamation Utah became a state yesterday. State officers will be inaugurated tomorrow. The machinery of the new government started. In a few days an election of senators will be held and it promises to be exciting. It is probable that at least one Mormon will be chosen, but whether Mormon or Gentile, the senators will be for the unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is expected that the president will upon the number of its inhabitants and the amount of its taxable property, Utah will receive a seat on the cabinet. The delay in its admission was the dread that the Mormon church would rule and that the measure would be left to prevent polygamy. But the matter was settled by the removal of polygamy by the church authorities and in addition the incorporation in the state constitution of a provision forever prohibiting plural marriage.

It is expected that the state government will greatly promote the prosperity of Utah, for it is well known that both polygamy and the Washington government is so far removed that it is difficult to secure legislation which may be necessary to advance the material interests of the community in some important particulars. Therefore a territorial government should be abandoned as soon as it is practicable to erect and maintain the people of Utah and the citizens of Montana are intimate—we look upon the residents of Utah as our next-door neighbors, and the congratulations that Montana sends are especially hearty. May good luck attend the new state.

Utah passed a long apprenticeship; the territory was established in 1890. It occupied a conspicuous place on the maps of forty years ago; Wyoming was carved in part in 1890, and Nevada in the same year. These children of the territory achieved statehood ahead of Utah for reasons with which everybody is familiar. Utah has the natural resources, the railway facilities, the wealth and the energy which insure the state forever the destiny that has been Nevada's experience—Amazons Standard.

NOTABLES OF THE DAY.

Senator, was born in London, England, June 28, 1834. He removed with his parents to Charleston, Mass., where he graduated at Harvard in 1856. He removed to Florida, taught school and studied law at the same time. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, was wounded and taken prisoner at Missionary Ridge. After the war he was admitted to the Florida bar, at Monticello. He was elected a senator in 1890; president of the state constitutional convention in 1895, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat on May 12, 1917, and re-elected in 1923.

He belongs to the silver wing of his party. Arthur Balfour's sister is a clever artist and illustrates her own books and articles.

Fleming du Bignon, an active young Democrat of Savannah, is looking up as the strong money candidate for senator in Georgia.

Congressman Joseph H. Walker, of Massachusetts, is said to be one of the best known and most popular of the practical workings of tariff laws.

Colonel John S. Mosby has recovered from his recent severe illness, and is as active as ever. He wants General James A. Smith, of Virginia, nominated for the Republican candidate for vice-president.

"Grove" Johnson, of California, the new Republican member, who made such a fine record in the House, is one of the best jury lawyers on the Pacific coast. One of his strong points is to lead down to the court room and shed real tears to move the jury.

Blamark says: "If I reckon up the rare minutes of real happiness in my life, I do not believe they would make up the number of my hours in it. I remember a really happy moment in my life, and that was when I shot my first hare. In later years it gave me pleasure to see my plantations thriving, and children."

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Proving Her Need—He—thought Mrs. Brown seemed quite cold towards her husband.

She—Yes, she wants him to get her a sealskin cape—Puck.

"Poor fellow!" she said sympathetically. "But the matter is asked."

"The poor man has disappointed in down," she replied.

"Of course," he returned. "It never does come up to expectations."—Chicago Evening Post.

A gentleman made the following return to the income tax commissioner: "For the last three years my income has been somewhat under \$100. In future it will be more pretentious, as the mail is dead of whom I borrowed the money."—Tit-Bits.

Not a hundred miles from St. Paul's there is suspended over a pile of dusty volumes in a second-hand bookdealer's shop a chart showing the human skeleton, and underneath the following: "This is all that remains of the tradesman whose customers only looked."—Household Words.

Duffy—"What's in that bottle—poison?" Booby—"I guess there must be there, isn't any label on it."—Roxbury Gazette.

Charles—"There is nothing I admire more than a good deed." Tom—"Now I—made out in my name."—Detroit Free Press.

Details in the life of a farmer's wife: Get to bed, get up, get breakfast, get dinner, get supper, get to bed, get up—Albion Globe.

A—Tom must have had an awful cold when he became a senator, for he was washed in a second-hand bookdealer's shop a chart showing the human skeleton, and underneath the following: "This is all that remains of the tradesman whose customers only looked."—Household Words.

"Miss Goldsborough said she dreamed of me," said Willie Washington. "Indeed?" And she also says that's the last of mine she's ever going to touch."—Washington Star.

"I see," said the drummer, not without a vision of a hint in his voice, "that a machine has been invented which will wash 10,000 towels an hour."

"Good abundant!" exclaimed the rural landlord. "How the world do move! Just think of washin' a thousand years' supply of towels in a hour."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What is a kiss?" her lover sighed. "Grammatically defined, 'The conjunction,' she replied. 'And cannot be declined.'"

—Truth.

MEN of AGES

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. Victims, reclaim your manhood, regain your mental vigor, don't despair! Send for booklet with explanation and proofs. Mailed sealed free. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

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CHAS. S. BOSTON, Mgr. TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7 & 8. ROMEA AND JULIET. Opera Boulevarde by the Orpheus Club of 40 Voices. Mr. A. H. Peabody, Conductor. Mr. W. L. Haskell, Stage Director. Magnificent Staging. Spectacular Ballet. Ballets: Scene and Serenade. Priar's Chorus and Nuptial Scene. Apothecary's Chorus. Funeral Cortege, Resurrection and Grand Finale. Seats now on sale. Prices \$1.00, 50c, 25c, 10c.

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Lyceum Theatre. WEEK OF JAN. 6. Harry Corson Clarke. MY AWFUL DAD. Preceded by the FLOWER SCENE from INGOMAR. PRICES—15, 25, 35c. Saturday Matinee, 15c.

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BROWNING BROTHERS. Have just received a sample of the '96 Rambler, and it's a beauty. Go and see it! 155 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah. 2401 Washington Ave., Ogden, Utah.

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